

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Residential Inspection Packet

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

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The Fayette County Stormwater Department routinely inspects all construction sites to determine if land disturbing activities are being conducted in accordance with individual or master erosion control plans and/or the “Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia.”¹

Sites are evaluated to determine if required measures are effective in controlling erosion and sedimentation. Additional erosion control measures may be required to achieve compliance with the “Fayette County Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance,”² Article IX of the Fayette County Development Ordinance, and the “Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia.”¹

If, through inspection, construction sites are found to be out of compliance because of a failure to properly design, install, and/or maintain the required erosion and sedimentation control measures, a Notice of Violation (NOV) will be posted on the site. This notice will state measures necessary to achieve compliance and the date required to do so. While under an NOV, the builder may continue to work on the site but ***must correct all deficiencies prior to the date stated on the NOV.***

If the responsible party fails to correct deficiencies by the deadline stated on the NOV, he or she shall be deemed in violation of the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and a Stop Work Order (SWO) will be posted for the site. A SWO will also be issued if a NOV for the same violation has been issued three or more times. ***While under a SWO no construction activity shall be conducted, including but not limited to interior and exterior work, until all deficiencies have been corrected and the SWO has been removed from the site.***

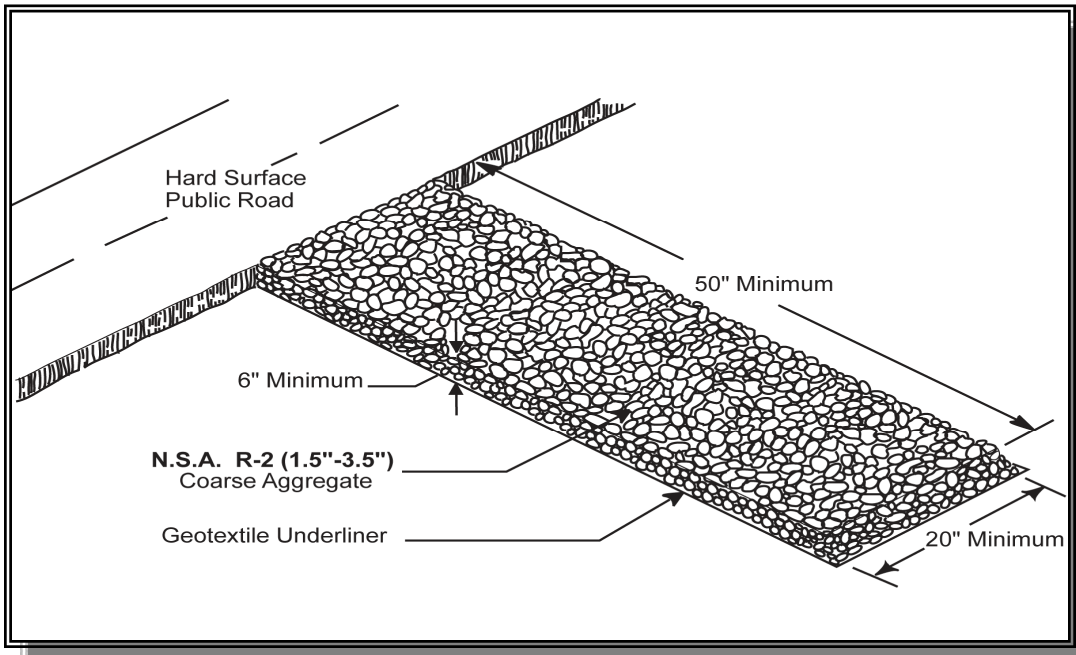
¹ www.gaswcc.org

² www.fayettecountyga.gov

The inspection includes, but is not limited to, the following erosion control measures:

Construction Exit (Co)

- Located where traffic leaves the construction site.
- Reduces or eliminates the transport of mud onto public rights-of-way.
- Minimum size – 50' long x 20' wide, 6" deep.
- Materials – 1.5"-3.5" stone, with geotextile underliner.
- May require periodic maintenance and top dressing.

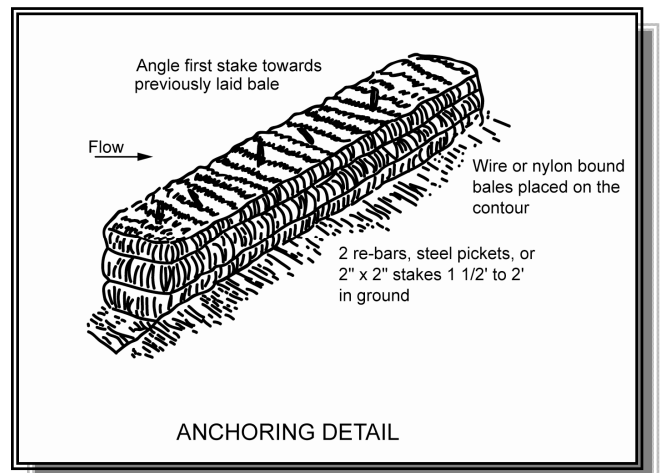
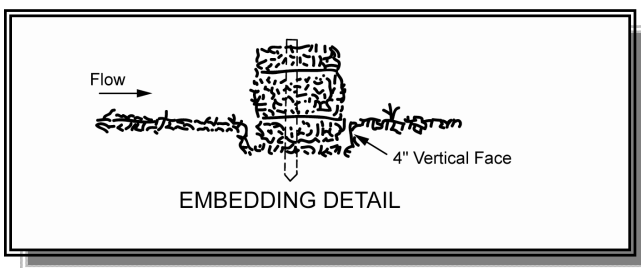
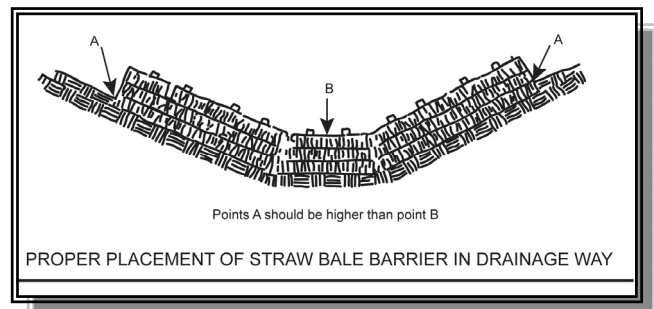
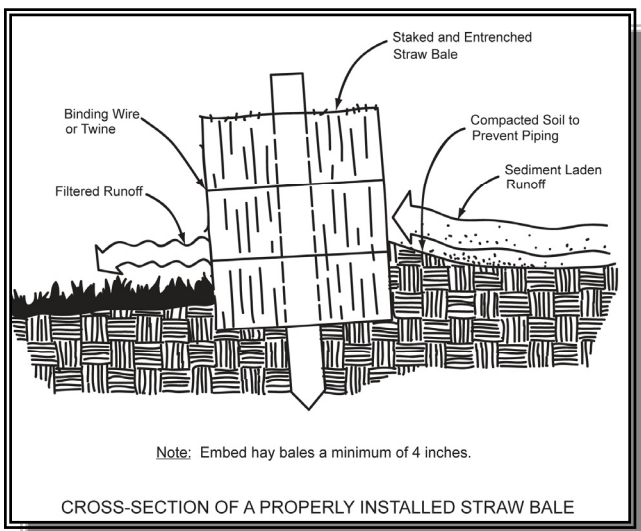


Sediment Barrier (Sd1)

- Prevents sediment from leaving the site by slowing storm water runoff and depositing sediment at the structure.
- Silt fence shall not be installed across streams, ditches, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas.
- Sediment shall be removed once it has accumulated to one-half the original height of the barrier.
- Filter fabric shall be replaced whenever it deteriorates to the point where effectiveness of the fabric is reduced (approximately 6 months).
- Sediment barriers remain in place until disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized.

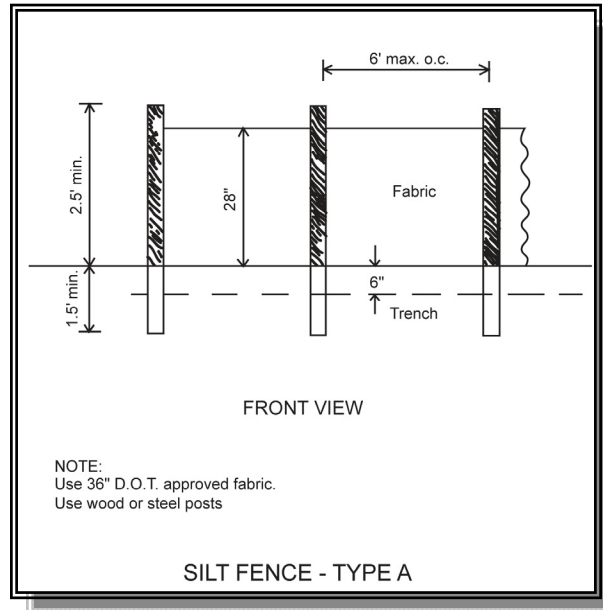
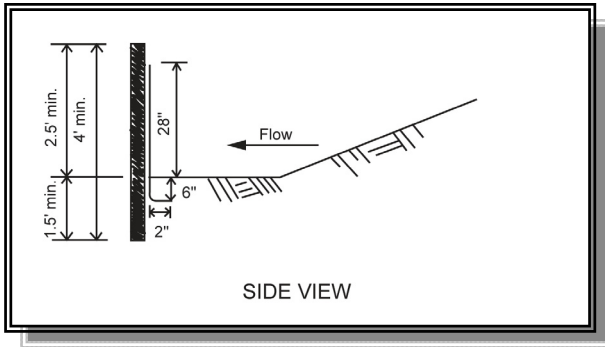
Hay or Straw Bales (Sd1-Hb)

- Place in a single row, lengthwise and perpendicular to flow.
- Embed in the soil to a depth of 4 inches.
- Secure with stakes or bars driven through the bales or by other adequate means.
- Should not be used if project duration will exceed 3 months.



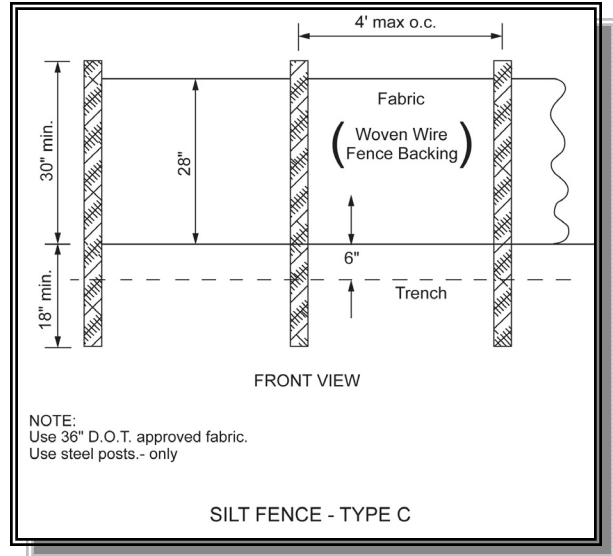
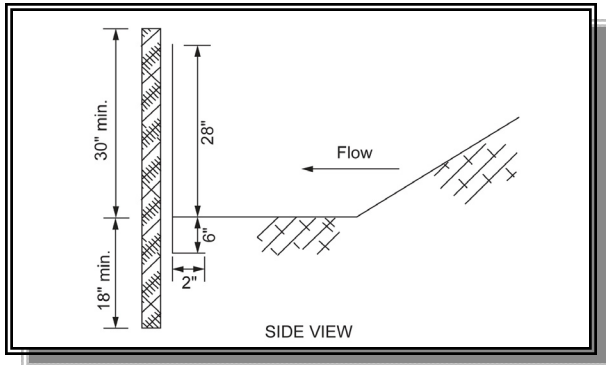
Type "A" Silt Fence (Sd1-A)

- Use 36" D.O.T. approved fabric.



○ **Type “C” Silt Fence (Sd1-C)**

- Use 36” D.O.T. approved fabric with wire reinforcement.
- Use steel posts – only.
- **Along stream buffers and other sensitive areas, 2-rows of Type “C” silt fence or one row of Type “C” silt fence backed by hay bales shall be used.**



If the construction exit or silt fence fails and mud flows or is tracked onto the road, it shall be cleaned up immediately. Mud should be scraped off the road and disposed of in a appropriate waste receptacle. Washing mud off the street and into storm sewers is unacceptable since sediment will contaminate nearby streams and waterways.

Sediment that accumulates in curb inlets and curb inlet protectors shall be cleaned out and inspected by the adjacent construction site operators.

Roadways and curb inlets shall be inspected daily, after each rain event and repairs made as needed.



Temporary Stabilization Without Seed

- Suitable for areas that will remain disturbed for less than 6 months.
- Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas **within 14 days of disturbance**.
- Shall have a continuous **90% cover or greater of the soil surface**.
- Requires maintenance to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover.
 - **Mulching Without Seeding**
 - Dry straw or hay – apply at a depth of 2-4 inches.
 - Wood chips or bark – apply at a depth of 2-3 inches.



Temporary Stabilization With Seed and Straw

- Suitable for areas that will remain disturbed for less than 6 months.
- Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas **within 14 days of disturbance**.
- Shall have a continuous **90% cover or greater of the soil surface**.
- Requires maintenance to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover.
 - **Temporary Seeding**
 - Soil shall be loosened or scarified to provide a place for seed to lodge and germinate.
 - Requires appropriate seedbed preparation. See “Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia,” Chapter 6-35.
 - A grass or grass/legume mixture suitable to the area and season of the year should be selected.
- See Table 6-4.1 (attached) for plants, planting rates, and planting dates.

See Page Table 6-5.1 (attached) for Fertilizer Requirements



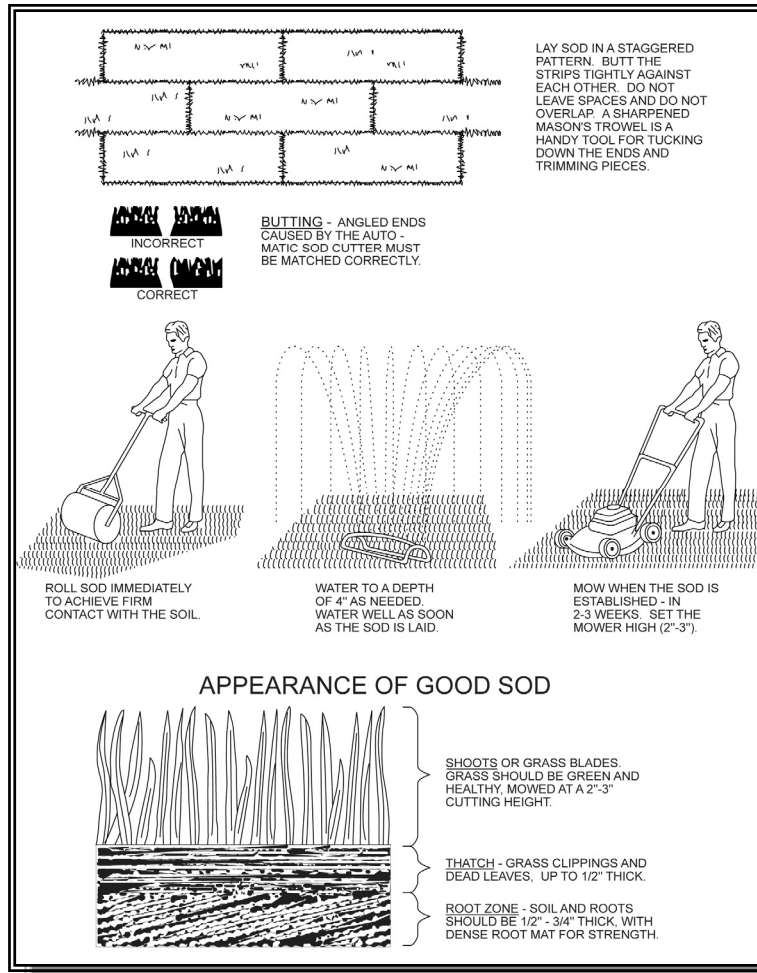
Permanent Vegetation (Perennial Grassing/Landscaping for Final Stabilization)

- Suitable for areas that will be disturbed for longer than 6 months.
- Applied to all areas at final grade.
- Shall achieve **70% coverage over 100% of the area** within the growing season.
- Requires appropriate seed/planting bed preparation. See “Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia,” Chapter 6-41.
- Examples of final stabilization include: trees, shrubs, vines, grasses and permanent mulches.
- See Page Table 6-5.2 (attached) for plants, planting rates, and planting dates for permanent cover.
- See Page Table 6-5.1 (attached) for Fertilizer Requirements.



Permanent Vegetation (With Sod)

- A permanent vegetative ground cover.
- Appropriate for areas which require immediate vegetative cover, drop inlets, grass swales, and waterways with intermittent flow.
- Requires appropriate soil preparation. See “Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia,” Chapter 6-5.7.



References:

State Soil and Water Conservation Commission of Georgia, "The Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, 2000

"The Development Regulations of Fayette County, Georgia" (Ordinance 86-13,1-1,7-24-86